

Loders Tithe Map and Apportionments 1846

Tithe a tenth part of agricultural or other produce, personal income, or profits, contributed either voluntarily or as a tax for the support of the church or clergy or for charitable purposes.

Loders Tithe Map 1846 was drawn by Richard James, Chideock, to a large Scale: 1 inch to 3 chains, (or Map Scale: **1:2376**) and shows all buildings, fields, roads, rivers, waste land, etc. with a reference number.

The main **scales** used by Ordnance Survey for surveying are 1:1250, **1:2500** and 1:10 000. These are referred to as large **scale maps**, which is when features in the real world are portrayed larger on the **map**. Explorer map scale is 1:25 000.

Tithe Map Apportionments give the following information:

The standard form of apportionment contains columns for:

- the name(s) of the landowner(s) and occupier(s) (until the passing of the Tithe Act 1891 the payment of tithe rent charge was the owner's liability)
- the number, acreage, name or description, and state of cultivation of each tithe area
- the amount of rent charge payable
- the name(s) of the tithe-owner(s)

The apportionment opens with a preamble which contains:

- the names of the tithe-owners
- the circumstances in which they owned the tithes
- information about whether the amount of rent charge to be apportioned was the subject of an agreement between the
- landowners and the tithe-owners, or of a compulsory award made by the Tithe Commissioners
- statistics on the area and state of cultivation of the lands in the tithe district
- the extent of the land subject to tithes and of lands, if any, exempt on various grounds from payment of tithes
- the area covered by commons, roads and so on

It concludes with a statement showing the respective numbers of bushels of wheat, barley and oats which would have been obtained if one-third of the aggregate amount of rent charge had been invested in the purchase of each of those commodities (Tithe Act 1836, s57) at the prices prescribed by the Tithe Act 1837, s7.

The detailed apportionment of the aggregate tithe rent charge then follows. A rentcharge is set out against each unit of charge, termed a tithe area. The amount of the charge is the par value, not the amount actually paid, which varied from year to year. The annual value of tithe rent charge was ascertained and published yearly (Tithe Act 1836, s56), and tables were issued from 1837 onwards which enabled the precise payment due to be calculated for the par value of any amount of rent charge.

By the Tithe Act 1839, ss2 and 4, the Tithe Commissioners could confirm Special Apportionments (IR 97 (<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C9435>)) of certain charges attaching to lands subject to tithes, such as liability for chancel repairs (see Chancel Repairs in section 14 below).

- Owner
- Occupier
- Description including field names
- Area in Acres, rods and poles
- Rent Charges in lieu of tithes shared between the vicar and the owner

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/help-with-your-research/research-guides/tithes/>

<https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/featuredarticles/2015/what-land-did-my-ancestors-own-or-occupy-225/>

Referring to the map and apportionment we can see how things have changed, In particular many fields have been combined and hedgerows removed, Field names often were related to their use or owner: Pig Plot, Oaklands, Symes Hills, etc,

There are spelling variations which can confuse and imply different situations. Great Wheatlands and Wheatland Head are referred to as Whetlands elsewhere in the same document. I had always known the land/wood east of the cemetery as Gradlins Wood. I was surprised when Dorset Wildlife Trust called it Peascombe Reserve. There is a plot of land further East called Pease Barrow and part of the reserve is Peascombe Wood.